### Amusements and Alcetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 14 and 8: "Belle Lamar." John BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. -At 2 and 8: "Minstrels." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—At 1; and 8: "What Should She Dot or Jealousy."

LITCHUM THEATER.—At 11 and 8:" La Timbale D'Argent." NIBLO'S THEATER .- At 2 and 8: "The Bride of Abydos." BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -At 8: "Negro Eccentrici Union Square Theater.—At 11 and 8: "Jane Eyre."
Miss Chariatte Thompson.

WALLACK'S THEATER.-At 14 and 8: "Paul Pry," and

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—At 8: Theodore Thomas's Summer Night's Concerts.

#### Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-Eleventh Page-8th column.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL-Ninth Page-6th column.

BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Tenth Page-3d col-BOARD AND ROOMS-Eleventh Page-3d and 4th columns BOARD AND ROOMS—Eleventh Page—3d and 4th columns. Business Notices—Sixth Page—1st column. Chances for Business Men—Fifth Page—4th column. Copartnessing Notices—Fifth Page—4th column. Copartnessing Notices—Eleventh Page—6th column. Dancing Academies—Ninth Page—3d column. Dent stey—Tenth Page—4th column. European Advertisements—Tenth Page—4th, 5th, and

EUROPEAN HOTELS-Tenth Page-5th and 6th columns.

EUROPEAN 19761-1976 FINANCIAL—Tenth Page—31 commu.
FURNITURE—FITTH Page—4th commu.
HELP WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—5th column. Frankles—Eleventh Page—5th column.
HORRES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Eleventh Page—2d HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED-Eleventh Page-2d col-INSTRUCTION-Eighth Page-6th column; Ninth Page-1st,

21 and 31 columns.

LAW SCHOOLS-Ninth Page-32 column.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS-Eleventh Page-6th column.

LOST AND FOUND-Fifth Page-4th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS-Eleventh Page-34 col-

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-Seventh Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-Eleventh Page-6th column; Twelfth MISCELLANEOUS-Eleventh Page-6th column; Twelfth Page-4th, 5th and 6th columns. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-Eleventh Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-Eighth Page-4th, 5th and 6th col-

unns.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Eleventh Page—1st columns.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Eleventh Page—1st column; SEW—
JEESRY—Eleventh Page—1st column; COUNTRY—
Eleventh Page—1st column; AUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st and 21 columns; TO EXCHANGE—Eleventh Page—2d columns.

ALES BY AUCTION-Fifth Page-4th column. SAVINGS EARRS—Fenth Page—3: column.
SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—4th and 5th columns; FEMALES—Eleventh Page—5th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILBOADS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th

STEAMERS, OCEAN-Fifth Page-4th and 5th columns. STEAMERS, OCEAN—FITH Page—4th and Sin columns.
STATIONERY—FITH Page—4a column.
SUMMER RETREATS—Elecenth Page—4th column.
TEACHEES—Ninth Page—4th column.
TO LET. CITY PROPERTY—Eleventh Page—24 column
BROOKLYN—Eleventh Page—2d column; COUNTRY—

Eleventh Page-2d column.
To Whom if May Concern-Fifth Page-4th column.

#### Susiness Notices.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACCIDENT POL-HOLMES'S BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH Protects each window and door of the house. Twelve years' practical experience. No house secure or complete without it. Removed to 571 Broadway.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Persons unable to obtain THE THIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. S2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,336 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 333 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. Senor Sagasta has been asked to form a new Ministry. The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Pulgeerda. — Two thousand men will be sent to Cuba to reënforce the Spanish forces against the insurgents. - Tae report of a commis sion to investigate the circumstances of Bazaine's escape implicates the jailor and Col. Villette. ---- The United States have demanded of Japan the payment of their share of the Simonoseki indemnity.

The War Department is actively preparing to co operate with the Attorney-General in preserving order in the South. ==== Orders will be issued soon for the closing of the Secret Service Office in New-York. -Full returns from Judge Poland's district in Vermont show that no choice has been made. —— The National Insurance Convention discussed the subject of the amai-

Commissioners of Charities and Correction stated that they would reply in detail to the charges against them. Two robberies were traced out and two suicides by poisoning committed. The Turini inquest was ed, two men being implicated as accessory to the murder. === An independent political organization issued an address in opposition to Ring candidates in Brooklyn. —— Gold, 1001. Thermometer, 61°, 69°, 63°.

Judge Donohue persists in believing that he can teach the average police magistrate to administer justice according to law. Well, let us hope for the best.

The United States Government has put a summary stop to Gen. Legendre's mission to China by arresting him at Amoy. Upon what ground? He is not in the service of our Government.

The reply of Senator Brownlow to the letter of the Hon. Truman Smith, which we published last July, is perhaps rather tardy as an answer, but it is timely as a commentary on a chief topic of the day. We need hardly say that it is well worth reading.

There is no new light this morning upon the scandal in the Board of Charities and Correction, although the report of Mr. Howe was discussed yesterday with great avidity. The Commissioners were rather overpowered by it, while our cheerful Mayor found it altogether too long to read, and not of much consequence any way.

A letter printed this morning gives some account of the troubles besetting the path of the Gentile voter in Utah, together with the first intelligible statement yet published of the recent election disturbances in Salt Lake City. The Church party has been ruling the Territory with a high hand, but the Gentiles are making good headway, and will doubtless work out their own salvation.

The decline in the premium on gold, to which reference is made in our letter from Havana, appears to indicate an improvement in the financial prospects of Cuba. In order that any such improvement should be permanent, however, it is necessary that the country should be capable of bearing much greater burdens in the way of taxation than seems possible at present.

A legislative committee in Minnesota has discovered frauds to the amount of about \$90,000 in the transactions of ex-Auditor Mc-Grath, which for a young State is doing pretty well. It seems, moreover, that no record whatever was kept by this vigilant and faithful officer of some of the most important of his official dealings, so that we have possibly not learned the half of the story yet.

The Park Commissioners make the very proper answer to Mr. Burnham's offer of a

promise to put it at the head of the Mall, dominating all the other statuary, until they have seen what it is to be. The Commissioners of course must be governed by strict rules in the management of the Park, and we trust that Mr. Burnham will generously withdraw the conditions which interfere with the acceptance of his munificent offer.

In another column an account will be found of the reopening of churches closed during the Summer vacation in this city and Brooklyn. The list is a long one, and indicates that the custom of giving pastors an opportunity to recuperate is every year coming more and more into favor. We may also remark that we hear less about clerical bronchitis and ministers breaking down with hard work than formerly. Which is as it should be.

It is to be hoped that all the Beecher family will not feel impelled to explain their letters. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's commentary on his famous epistle to Mrs. Hooker is such a curious study in self analysis that we print it in full this morning, although we had a skeleton of it by telegraph yesterday. To the elucidation of the Great Scandal it contributes nothing. Mr. Thomas Beecher only says that he knows of no reason why he should not believe in his brother-which of course we are very happy to hear.

The Secretary of the Treasury pursues the delinquent Secret Service officers with such exemplary zeal that we have hope the stimulus of his example may give somebody courage to stick a few pins into the District officers concerned with Whitley and Nettleship in the conspiracy which brought those virtuous detectives to grief. The scene in court on Thursday, when the invalid burglar Benton did not appear for trial, was enough to make any honest citizen blush. Is there no punishment for Acting Assistant District-Attorneys ?

The Republican leaders are determined to press the financial issue as sharply as they dare in the Ohio campaign. Senator Sherman and Gen. Garfield both made it the burden of their observations before the Columbus Convention, Mr. Garfield remarking that we have entered upon the business career "of American politics" (which is truer than he supposes), and the Senator praising the Republican party for supplying the country with clean, new bank-notes, and praying, trembling yet with hope, that it might go one step further and make them as good as gold.

There is nothing consolatory in the circumstance that Marshal Zabala has been succeeded at the head of the Spanish Ministry by Schor Sagasta. With the former in authority, the paramount necessity of gaining some advantage over the Carlists was indicated by the selection of a military officer of no great genius in bis profession. Sagasta, however, was concerned in some of the most disreputable acts of the Regency, and his influence whatever it may be, will tend to the promotion of sordid personal aims, through unprincipled devices.

We continue to-day our survey of the Autumn trade prospects, giving the result of inquiries by our reporters among the grocers, furniture-makers, and iron-workers. . The grocers report a safe and quiet trade, smaller than in former years, but not without some encouraging circumstances; but, in the other two branches of business to which our attention is devoted this morning there is little to relieve the gloom. The general disposition towards economy has played havoc with the dealers in costly furniture, while the prostration of the building interest has had a serious effect upon the iron works. There must be many idle laborers this Winter, and charity we fear may be heavily taxed; but everybody looks forward to a bright Spring, and the present partial depression has its uses in checking speculation and extravagant credits.

The Arctic search expedition whose preparation we announced a month ago is rendered unnecessary by the return of the Austrian party under Weyprecht and Payer, whose long absence occasioned so much anxiety. They sailed in the discovery ship Tegetthoff more than two years ago, hoping to pass around the northern end of Nova Zembla, and push through the Arctic Sea to the Pacific. Their ship was last seen off the coasts of Nova Zembla in a violent storm in August, 1872, and from that time nothing was heard of the voyagers until they arrived the other day, after a seven months' sledge journey, at the northernmost fortified place in Europe, the Island of Wardoe, at the extreme north-eastern point of Norway. The narrative of their adventures will be awaited with impatient curiosity.

The controversy on the morality of vivisection, which has raged so fiercely of late in England, is likely to be transferred to the United States. Mr. Bergh has written a forcible letter to Dr. Austin Flint, jr., touching the tortures alleged to be inflicted upon animals at Bellevue Hospital; and though the statutes prohibit Mr. Bergh's Society from interfering with "properly conducted scientific experi-"ments" performed under the authority of the faculty of a regular medical college, an attempt will be made to arouse on behalf of the suffering brutes that indignant public opinion which is even stronger than the law. - The practice of vivisection enabled Dr. Flint himself some years ago to make a highly important discovery respecting the functions of the liver. We suppose, however, there can be no doubt that the most cruel experiments are occasionally made from mere curiosity, or repeated in order unnecessarily to demonstrate to students what ought to be accepted on the word of the lecturer.

The Counsel to the Corporation may have sufficient cause for refusing to gratify the Controller's taste for litigation in the matter of the Supervisors' salaries; of that we do not judge, although it may be remarked that the Charter makes it his "duty" "to furnish to every department and officer such advice "and legal assistance as counsel or attorney, "in or out of court, as may be required by "such officer or department;" but whether he is justified in refusing to take the present question to the Court of Appeals or not, there can be no doubt as to the gross impropriety of his published letters to Mr. Green and the counsel of the Aldermen. He has no business to place himself in this ostentatious manuer in opposition to his own client, and we should like to know upon what authority he assures the Controller that "the people do not object" to paying the Aldermen double salaries. Mr. Delafield Smith assures the firm of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel that he "declines to past, is no new discovery. Narrowed down in a month under one flag or another; men "permit further litigation." This seems to be to its essentials, that which is new and sur- who, whatever their mistakes of judgment, were

coordinate department, and Mr. Green has not yet made up his mind what to do about it. What can he do? The law will not allow him to employ private counsel-not even Hawkins.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESOLVE. Gen. Grant is very much in earnest about the Southern outrages. His letter to the Attorney-General was apparently written in a fit of honest indignation; his language in conversation is said to be still more emphatic than his letter. Already the troops are virtually under orders to move, and in a few days Senator Spencer, Gen. Hayes, Gov. Kellogg, and numerous other Republican politicians who are anxious about the negro vote will possess their souls in peace. Possibly the President has information from the South which has not been divulged outside the circle of the Cabinet and the Republican Congressional Committee, and he may have good ground therefore for his assumption-implied rather than expressed-that in certain parts of Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and one or two other States, the whites have entered, into an armed conspiracy to drive the colored people from the polls, and resume the reins of government by what would be practically an overturning of the ballot-box. To the unofficial eve, however, no proof of the existence of any such conspiracy has yet been displayed. We hear of lawless deeds, murders, lynchings, and other varieties of violence which, alas, have long been common in the South, but both sides seem to have taken their share of them, and in no case of which the full particulars have come to hand has the disorder sprung from politics.

Nevertheless it is one of the misfortunes of the South that in the present distressing condition of its affairs a riot that begins over a roast pig may end in something like a petty war of races, and drunken quarrels and family feuds may at any moment be inflamed by prejudices of color and political animosities. We commend the President's prudence, therefore, in giving this timely notice to the South that if it cannot keep the peace by its own officers he will keep it with the United States army. There must be no playing with fire. That the troops will be used, or can be used, to interfere with lawful voting we do not beheve. The Louisiana experiment will hardly be risked again.

THE VERMONT ELECTION. The crowning unkindness of all; Vermont smites the Administration in the face. It was not supposed possible. For Connecticut to recalcitrate was not so strange; for New-Hampshire to lead her Administration statesmen to the door and lift her granite toot to their departure was not by any means unexpected. Those two are what we call "doubtful" States. But here is Vermont, always faithful among the faithless found; a State that has promoted morality in a most unexampled fashion through years of demoralization, by offering no temptations to the better on elections; that has stood-if we may be allowed to introduce a new and original figure-true as the needle to the pole; Vermont has quite "gone back" on her traditions and defeated a regularly nominated Republican candidate for Congress.

Judge Poland was an earnest supporter of the Administration; so earnest that he relieved it of any annoyance, and his fellow Congressmen of any sense of having been rebuked, by taking his back pay in full. He stood by He was that kind of a man. In a dress coat with brass buttons he always stood by. When Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling thought that a ribald and licentious press ought to be rebuked, and that the only way to rebuke it was to pass a law allowing newspaper publishers to be haled before a judge and jury of the creation of Congress for saying things about members of he had no great talent, but for holding the wearing apparel of those who did stone had positive genius. Stephen He went back to his constituents and told them in mournful numbers that he had stood by the Administration, and as for the stoning of Stephen, Stephen had not been stoned, and he had only held the clothes of some persons who had thrown boiled peas-not at Stephen but at some malefactors who were

passing that way.

And so these Vermont supporters of the Administration, refusing to renominate the only member in their delegation who had refused the back pay, and been honest and upright and talked all the time the best and soundest of good sense, did renominate this supporter of the Administration who stood by and supported Carpenter and Conkling, and put the back pay right into his breeches pocket under all his brass buttons, so as not to annoy his friends by putting on any airs of superior virtue. An! there are tides even in Vermont. - Even in Vermont people hear of things and discuss them, and have opinions of their own. And so the other day when they had an election, they said by a very striking and significant vote: "Judge Poland, you are "doubtless a well-meaning man, you did not "suppose that the people whose clothes you "held were about to stone Stephen, but you dear old brass-buttoned patriot, you ought "not to be exposed in places where people "obviously know more than you do and impose on your good nature. Stay at home with us, Judge, where you can do no mischief, and we will send some one in your place who knows what it means when he is waited on by such men as Carpenter "and Conkling with a request to stand by."

It is barely possible that the result in Judge Poland's district is a lesson for the supporters of the Administration in other districts and other States. Who knows?

SCIENCE MILITANT.

The address of Prof. Tyndall before the British Association for the Advancement of Science has produced, as we anticipated, a it furnished by our regular correspondent was yield to a very widely expressed desire in printing the address in full this morning. It will take rank not only among the highest efforts of Prof. Tyndall's genius, but among the most noteworthy productions of our time. Not, indeed, that there is great novelty in its statements, except perhaps in an announcement of the personal faith of the speaker in a materialistic view of the origin of life, more definite in its character than is usually expected from men of scientific habits of thought. The remarkable feature of this address cannot even be stated as the announcement of hostility between science and ecclesiasticism, for that, as a record of the

that he believes that now there is a necessary science should put itself in order for battle.

While differing totally from this view, and

regarding Prof. Tyndall's demonstration as utterly unwise and unnecessary, we cannot refuse our admiration for the beauty and power of his address, and the brave simplicity with which he expresses his belief. The very heartiness of his utterance seems to have favorably impressed the public, and the leading English newspapers exhibit no very strong disapproval. The Times discourses on it as merely one more effort such as philosophy has made in all ages; one more attempt to solve the riddle of the universe, and destined, like previous endeavors, to futility. "There is no theological reason," however, The Times thinks, for recoiling from the conclusion to which "Prof. Tyndall would conduct us." The Standard, in a copious review, finds no fault with his doctrine. The Telegraph thinks the Professor is transgressing boundaries which he has himself laid down, but regards such excursion as likely rather than otherwise to enlarge the sphere of knowledge. The Athenaum considers the theme "worthy of a great mind and a great occa-"sion;" corrects Tyndall's historical citations by reminding him that "the merit of dotermining the limits of the size of atoms is not 'less due to Loschmidt of Vienna and the "American physicist Stoney," and acknowledges its own hesitating faith in the remarkable words, "Would that we could see sufficient evidence to enable us to join in the confession of the President that Matter has "in it the promise and potency of every form "of life." The Saturday Review, while in a vein of general admiration, picks many faults, especially as to the bad taste of what it considers a fulsome vein of eulogy on Darwin. With regard to Tyndall's demand for the complete deliverance of science from religious influences, The Review says : "While we fully appreciate the honesty of the "motive which led to the choice" (of place "and time for the manifesto) "we much doubt its wisdom." The Daily News deeries the prominent feature of the address with more severity, asking "why "this heroic, martyr-like language? We can-" not happily imagine a President of the British Association brought into the plight of poor Giordano Bruno. Society waits upon our leaders of science; fashionable ladies drive to Albemarle-st. to hear their lectures, and their opinions are quoted in the highest places in the land. The relations of science to the forms of traditional belief may be discussed without danger, and they may, 'therefore, be referred to without excitement." In this country we have been spared the annual tilt upon Darwinism which formed so prominent a feature at Dubuque and Portland,

principally because the naturalists who assembled at Hartford were mostly of one way of thinking on the subject. But with a large liberality of feeling that should redound to their credit, they elected to the Vice-Presidency of the American Association the most prominent scientific opponent of Darwinism in America, Prof. Dawson of Montreal. We may therefore expect that in due time, at Detroit, the waves of this discussion will lash the shores of Lake Erie with as much energy as they now are propagated across the Irish channel.

THE CARPENTERS' CENTENNIAL. To-day, as our readers know, the old Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress in the little old building set back in a narrow court off Chestnut-st. It was the first intention to bring as many of the members of the present Congress together as possible, but the actual Congressmen present will be as few probably as bona fide carpenters. The people likely to join in this or any national celebration are Congress, Mr. Poland in his blue coat and always the odd minority who have both brass buttons stood by. For stoning Stephen a genuine patriotism and a capacity and liking for the dramatic setting of it forth. There were some features in that first meeting of Congress which would make salient points to recall in an oration and serve for any amount of emotion and enthusiasm to hang themselves upon nowadays. ,"It was," says the elder Adams, "the morning after we "had heard of the horrible cannonade of Bos-"ton." The proposal that the proceedings should be opened by prayer was opposed at first, on the ground of the division in sectarian belief, "some being Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Presbyterians." Mr. Duché was finally chosen to read prayers, as being "a man devout and pious, and also a "friend to his country." The Psalm for the day chanced to be one in which David prays with vehemence for vengeance on his enemies. It roused and startled every hearer, and when the preacher, to the surprise of all, burst into extemporaneous prayer, "the scene," says the venerable chronicler, "was worthy of the painter's art. Washington was kneeling there, and Randolph, Lee, and Jay, and by "their side stood bowed in reverence "the Puritan patriots of New-England, who "at that very moment had reason to believe "an armed soldiery was destroying their hum-"ble households. It was enough to melt a "heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into "the eyes of the grave, pacific Quakers of

" Philadelphia." From the solemnity and fervor of that first meeting was born the stern resolve to achieve freedom, and the flery zeal which kindled the souls of the whole nation. The most apparent reflection suggested by the old record and the old place, and the idea which no doubt will be urged by all the orators thereupon is-what a falling off has been here that there are no such giants, no such lofty emotions in the land in these days, Where in our Congress are the white-headed Peyton Randolphs, the Washingtons, the Lees. and Jays? The leaders of to-day are shrewd, keen lawyers, men of bull-like obstinacy and unreason, who occasionally divert the country by clownish gambols and friskiness. Instead of this picture of great and good men marked sensation. Although the abstract of from differing sects kneeling side by side to ask God's help for their country, the only unusually complete and comprehensive, we point of union between the churches now seems to be jeers or warnings drawn from a vile story of the debauchery of the pulpit.

It is very easy to deduce the lesson from all this that we have retrograded into a shallower, more vulgar race than our forefathers; that show and money-getting are our true gods: bribery in one shape or another is our leading motive. It has been the sentimental habit of every age to decry itself. The "Pu-"ritan patriots" in the old Carpenter building bewailed the spirit of the men of Cromwell's day, until the first bomb fired into Boston brought to the light the same stern courage and integrity in themselves. The firing of that first gun at Sumter a few years ago arrayed us

lives freely for an idea which seemed to them conflict between science and religion, and that the best and highest. In times of peddling peace, when money-spending is our only business, money-getting assumes with all of us undue importance; the Lincolns, Sumners, Lees, and Stonewall Jacksons go into the back-ground; the Tweeds, Crédit Mobilier men, carpet-baggers, come to the front; the unlucky hero of Fort Fisher becomes a leader; we make even our centennial celebrations a means of turning the always welcome penny. But under all this, Americans are to-day, we honestly believe, a brawnier race of men, mentally and morally, than their forefathers; quite as genuine and as God-fearing, though

they show it in a different fashion. The carpenters of Philadelphia or of the country very likely know and care nothing about their Ancient Association, but they certainly are a class of men of much higher skill and broader culture than their much-bepraised brethren who founded it. The faith in the Right and the charity which led our armies in the civil war, and surrounded each battle-field with the humanity of the Christian Commission, showed as pure belief in Christianity as that prayer in the first Congress. Let us be done with decrying our own time in those centennial celebrations. When the trumpet calls the nation to a great issue of peace or war, she will not lack her leaders nor her armies; and the present swarm of peddlers and money-changers will drop down to their own place.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY. Within the last few years it has come to be admitted that the United States had secured a certain influence in Japan superior, in most respects, to that enjoyed by other Powers. Its basis was the pacific character of our relations with that country, and it was promoted by the just consideration with which we were disposed to treat a nation anxious to emerge from the twilight of Asiatic civilization into the full sunshine of the Western day. In fitting themselves to new customs, the Japanese could think of no better example to follow than that of the United States. Under these circumstances, the commercial relations of the two countries have been prosperous, and everything has indicated the wisdom of continuing the policy which our Government seemed to have adopted. European Powers, on the other hand, assumed that their interests could be promoted best by an aggressive form of diplomacy. They refused to recognize the fact that a country which was desirous of imitating their enlightened systems was likely to resent the exercise of any authority which those Powers would not think of applying to each other. For many months negotiations have been in

progress between the Japanese Government and the foreign representatives in Japan for the revision of existing treaties. The Japanese have shown a disposition to yield to the request for the opening of the whole country to foreigners, upon condition that the foreign Powers would abandon their claim to exercise judicial functions in that country over their own subjects. The principle of extra territoriality, in the case of Eastern countries, of late years has obtained a place in international law, but rather as an exception to the general rules for regulating international relations. There is a very direct implication that the particular Government whose territory is intended to be brought within this jurisdiction is incapable of just dealing. If our Government had undertaken to exercise a mediating influence, there is strong reason for believing that the Japanese Government would have accepted a modification of the principle which would secure to foreigners the administration of just laws, although depriving them of much of the license which now prevails under the doctrine of extra territoriality.

The more pacific forms of diplomacy were discarded by several European Powers, particularly those of Great Britain and France and an effort was made to force the Japanese Government to the desired concessions by calling upon it to pay an installment of an old indemnity, which those Powers had apparently concluded to relinquish. It is now generally agreed that the Simonoseki indemnity, extorted from Japan in the time of her weakness, if based on any just claim of foreign Powers, was greatly out of proportion to the requirements of the case. The Japanese Government, with a sense of dignity which would have been admirable in any one of those which recently demanded payment of the last installment, promptly declared its intention of liquidating the indebtedness. The position of the United States in this emergency was a desirable one, for we had signified our purpose not to ask for the installments of our claim that are yet unpaid. What particular enemy to our interests has prevailed upon our Government to change its course it is difficult to say. The intelligence which we publish to-day from Japan shows that we have offended the feelings of the Japanese, and, what is probably worse, have injured our own influence, by demanding full payment of the indemnity, not because we need the money or because we are entitled to it, but because the other Powers have demanded their shares. Just now Japan is on the verge of a war with China, and to press a doubtful demand at such a moment is cer-

tainly unfriendly. Many of the English newspapers do not seem to regard the acquisition of Fiji by Her Britannic Majesty as specially desirable. She has sufficiently assorted population already without the addition of 150,000 subjects "more or less addicted to cannibalism and given up to delirium tremens," and described by a Lord of the Admiralty as "a set of the most unmitigated ruffians in the world," worshiping, as Sir Wilfred Lawson puts it, "the God of Battles and the God of Bottles." Perhaps the public debt of Fiji, amounting to £87,000, with no revenue worth nentioning, will be regarded as a more favorable feature by those warm Britishers who are fond of the Funds and regard debt as a national blessing. Then there are slaves in Fiji, and they must be emancipated, of course, at considerable expense. Moreover, there are Kings and Chiefs to be pensioned; and altogether this Fiji seems to be a sort of elephant which it would be luckier not to draw in the lottery of annexation.

The subject of the Shakespeare death-mask seems as yet uncertain and undecided, but so eminent and accomplished a sculptor as Mr. Story has made a discovery which may be of value. Two years ago, when at Stratford, he examined the Shakespeare bust very thoroughly from a raised scaffolding, and ecame convinced that the face of this bust was modeled from a death-mask. He noted that the shrinking of the nostrils-the first part of the face that changes after death-had elongated the upper lip, and drawn it up from the lower one; that the eyebrows were of different lengths and not on the same level, and that the depth from the eye to the ear was uncommon. The cheeks were not of the same shape, the left one being more prominent at proper answer to Mr. Burnham's offer of a prising about Prof. Tyndall's address is simply not swayed by gain or bribery, but offered their top, and the lower part of the face were altogether

a death-like expression. Mr. Story's conclusion ought to be of service in this quest. 7n.

In the charming poems of Mrs. Goose To are told how once upon a time " two blind men wen't to see two eripples run a race." In Fayette County, Jowa, something equally remarkable is going on, for three candidates are running as best they can for the office of Recorder, though minus four legs between them, two of them having a leg spiece and the third no leg at all.

#### THE DRAMA. In the city theaters there is much activity.

Changes are rife and new enterprises are coming on. The 12th and last performance of "What Should She Do !" will be given this afternoon, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, where to night Mr. Daly will effect his promised revival of "The Fast Family." Miss Ada Dyas will act in this piece, making her first appearance this season. The last performance of "Belie Lamar," at Booth's Theater, and of "The Bride of Abydos," at Niblo's Garden, will be given this afternoon and even ing. Monday night will bring us "Vonice Preserved" at the former house, and "The Doluge" at the latter. The opening of the Colosseum is also assigned for Monday night, when "Paris in Flames" will be exhibited, and visitors will inspect the "Cave of the Sybil." Mr. Toole has attracted good houses during the week at Waliack's Theater, appearing in " Paul Pry " and "Off the Line." " Unele Dick's Darling" is in preparation. "Jane Eyre " remains attractive at the Union Square Theater. Both the houses of Negro Minstrelsy-Bryant's Opera House and the Hall of the San Francisco Minstrels-are pros perously open, and are offering good entertainments of light and merry kind. The Lyceum Theater, with La Timbale D' Argent," seems to thrive under general disapprobation. The next change at the Lyceum, assigned for Wednesday, will bring in Offenbach's " La Princess de Trebizonde." Concerts continue at the Contral Park Garden. "The School for Scandal," as acted at the Prince of Wales Theater in London, is to be presented at Daly's Theater, next Wednesday; and Mr. B. C. Howard's new play is underlined there. Mr. F. A. Schwab has arrived home, from England. The new Globe Theater, in Boston, will be opened on December 7, with Italian Opera. The change at Wallack's The ater, next week, will be to a miscellaneous bill, comprising "Our Clerks" by Tom Taylor, "Off The Line," and "Ict On Parls Francais." These pieces will be offered on Monday night. "Dearer Than Life" will be produced a week later.

#### MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Nellie Glover, a daughter of Mr. Howard Glover, has recently made her début as a concert singer in New-England. Local critics speak of her in high terms, stating that she possesses a bright and powerful soprano voice, trained in the purest and best school.

Lovers of music, particularly those who live out of town, will be glad to know that Theodore Thomas has decided to give public afternoon rehearsals this season in connection with his Symphony Concerts. There season in connection with his symphony concerts. There will be one full rehearsal on the Thursday before each concert. The orchestra will be larger than ever this year, numbering from 70 to 100 players, according to the requirements of the programme. The first concert will take place Nov. 7.

A remarkable programme is arranged for Mr. John Koch's benefit at the Central Park Garden next Thursday. The Thomas orchestra will be aided by a military band, which, besides taking part in the concert proper, will play promenade music during the in-termissions. The principal selections are Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, and a long list of arrangements from "Tannianser," embracing eight or ten pieces, several of which we believe Mr. Thomas has not played before.

Miss Kellogg's English opera company, under the direction of Mr. Hess, will open the season at Chicago on Oot. 5. It comprises, besides Miss Kelloga herself, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Annie Beaumont (from London), Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. William Beaumont (from London), Mr. Joseph Mans, Mr. William Carleton, Mr. Edward Seguin, Mr. W. H. Stanley (a new tenor), Mr. Henry Penkes, and the favorite American singers, Mr. William Castle and Mr. S. C. Campbell, whose return to their own country will be hearily welcomed. Mr. Predigam will conduct the orchostra. In the course of the season Miss Kellogg purposes bringing out Balfe's posthumous opera "The Talisman." She also announces "Mignon," "Ernanl," a new version of "Fra Davolo," the "Laly of Killarney," the "Rose of Castlic," the "Crown Diamonds," and "Crispino."

## PERSONAL.

President Grant will give a state dinner to Postmaster-General Jewell on the 14th just.

Gen. Van Buren, U. S. Consul at Yokohama.

has arrived at his post, and entered upon his duties. Gen. Spinner will leave Washington to-day on a brief tour of recreation among the Northern lakes. The London Academy has the information that Mr. James Anthony Froude is again on his way to

Ex-Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania is seriously il, baving been suddenly prostrated as he was prepar ing for a Western trip on business for the Centennial The Ray, A. Carman, D. D., President of

Amherst College, was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada at the General Conference in session in Ontario, yesterday. Dr. Reid declined to accept the office.

A large number of the leading citizens of Albany have tendered a public dinner to Gen. J. Mere dith Read, jr., in recognition of his services as Consul General to Paris Guring the war between France and Germany, and as Minister to Greece. The dinner will be given on Monday, the 14th inst. The Boston Harbor Commissioners, at a meet-

ing yesterday, adopted resolutions complimentary of the engineering skill of the late Gen. Foster as shown by the improvements in the harbors of Massachusetts under his supervision, and expressing regret for his death, and accepting the invitation of the authorities of Nashua to attend his funeral.

It is proposed in Tennessee to remove the emains of Andrew Jackson, together with those of his wife, from their present resting place at the "Hermirace" to the northern terrace of the State Capitol at Nashville, where a mansoleum could be creeted over them. Legislative sanction and an appropriation will be necessary, and a movement is on foot to request both.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The opposition to Gen. Garfield did not cease when he succeeded in securing a nomination for Congress, if reports from his district are to be trusted. It is said that a call signed by 1,500 Republicans is to be issued seen, calling for a Convention to nominate an independent candidate.

Charles H. Hardin, the Democratic candidate or Governor of Missouri, has announced that if elected he will not resign nor accept the office of U. S. Senator. This statement will probably strengthen him somewhat with the people, but it throws a very large bucketfull of cold water over Col. Colman, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, since it reduces him from a possible Governor to a candidate for a position which is about as near nothing as any office can be. And he did so want to be Governor, too.

The Vermont election has convinced the organ-grinders that this is an uncommonly good year for bolting, and hence the faithful are warned that the only way to preserve the party prestige, is to nominate the best men for office. This is the best argument that could be made in favor of the sacred right of bolting. party to elect chronic office-seekers and incompetent men to office is right, and it is one or the best signs of the times that the people begin to recognize this power in the simple machinery of a bolt.

Gen. Butler ought to be highly satisfied with the situation of affairs in his district. His enemies are taking precisely the course to make his reflection absolutely certain. Instead of uniting their force upon one man they appear determined to run two candidates, and thus give their enemy an easy victory. There is a bare possibility that Butler has arranged the whole thing to suit himself. One of the opposition candidates, Mayor Coggswell, was a Butler man a short time ago, and there is a suspicion now that he is working in the same interest. The other opposition candidate is Mr. W. T. Phillips. He has always been an opponent of Butler, and is very highly spoken of. It is a pity that when a united opposition has a good prospect of accomplishing so much, its strength should be destroyed by a foolish division.

The financial plank of the Michigan Republican convention does not please The Detroit Tribune. It s forced to the conviction that the resolution is a mercompromise affair, calculated to meet the approval of all parties, and enters this sensible protest against the silly subterfuge : "The financial question is one that in our udgment has only two clearly defined sides, and ospecually one that ought to be dealt with in an outspoker and explicit fashion. The Republican Convention should have indersed 'hard money,' or declared its faith in the policy of 'expansion,' or frankly stated that it recogpolicy of 'expansion,' or frankly stated that it recog-nized the division of sentiment in all existing parties on the financial question, and remitted that issue to the people as a non-partisan one. Any of these courses would have been consistent and defensible from some standpoint, at least. Instead it seems to have attempted the old feat of riding two horses—an act which was simply foolish and unsatisfactory in any aspect."